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ABSTRACT

All of the goals, objectives and programs outlined for North Carolina are interrelated. In each of them, special attention is given to such Federal priorities as service to low-income families; strengthening the Office of State Library administrative agency; serving the physically handicapped and blind; the institutionalized (especially correctional); promoting interlibrary cooperation and the Right-to-Read; service to the aging; adult education; environmental and drug abuse education; early childhood education; service to migrants; and, model cities area projects. Continuous planning will change some proposed programs from time to time and even alter objectives but the broad goals will probably remain until they are reached. (Other State Plans are: LI003985 through 003993, LI003995 through 004004, LI004027 through 004035, LI004038 through 004044, and LI004046.) (Author/NH)

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INFORMATION UNLIMITED

North Carolina's Long-Range Program for Library Service

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LI 004 045

Raleigh
North Carolina Department of Art, Culture & History
Office of State Library
June 1972

INTRODUCTION

This document is an attempt to outline a long-range program for the Office of State Library and the public library systems of North Carolina to meet the informational, educational, cultural and recreational needs of its citizens in a changing society. It is prepared in conformance with requirements for the Library Services and Construction Act as amended.

As the economy of the State becomes more diversified, its informational needs are constantly changing. No one institution or agency can meet all needs and the coordination of services is essential if success is to be attained by the State and its governmental subdivisions. The Office of State Library and public libraries in every part of the State have the potential to serve as coordinating and referral agencies as well as to provide informational, educational and recreational services directly.

The program outlined herein is the result of many conferences, large and small, formal and informal, with members and committees of the North Carolina Library Association and the Library Development Division consultant staff. It was prepared with the advice and assistance of the Library Program Officer, Office of Education, Region IV. It has the approval of the North Carolina Advisory Council on Libraries, the Office of State Library Board, and the Secretary of Art, Culture and History. It has been reviewed by the State Clearinghouse for the Governor of North Carolina.

It is hoped that this long-range program, and subsequent revisions, will find a place in the overall Statewide Development Plan of the State of North Carolina.

This program is a public document and will be shared with all departments of government, libraries and citizens interested in the progress of North Carolina.

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I. THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

History and Organization

The North Carolina State Library was established in 1956 on recommendation of the 1954 Commission on Reorganization of State Government. It assumed the responsibilities of the North Carolina Library Commission (established in 1909) and the old State Library (which first existed as a collection of books in 1812) and was assigned additional powers and duties (see Appendix A, General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 125).

As a result of the 1970 Governor's Committee on State Government Reorganization recommendations, the State Library became a part of the Department of Art, Culture and History on February 18, 1972. (General Statutes of North Carolina, 143A-191, 195, 196, 201)

The State Library is governed by a Board of Trustees, six of whom are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, and two others, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Librarian of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill serve ex officio.

The State Librarian and the Assistant State Librarian are responsible to the State Library Board for the operation of the State Library, planning, recommending policy, budget requests, and needed legislation. Personnel, budgeting and administration of both State and Federal programs for libraries are included in their functions. Some changes are anticipated as the Library comes under the new Department (see Organization Chart on page following). Other functions of the Office of the State Library are divided among four divisions as outlined below:

A. Library Development Division

1. Consultant service to public library directors, staff and trustees on all aspects of library services and construction.

2. Information to local government regarding organization and financing of library service and methods of multi-county library service.

3. In-service training workshops for library personnel.

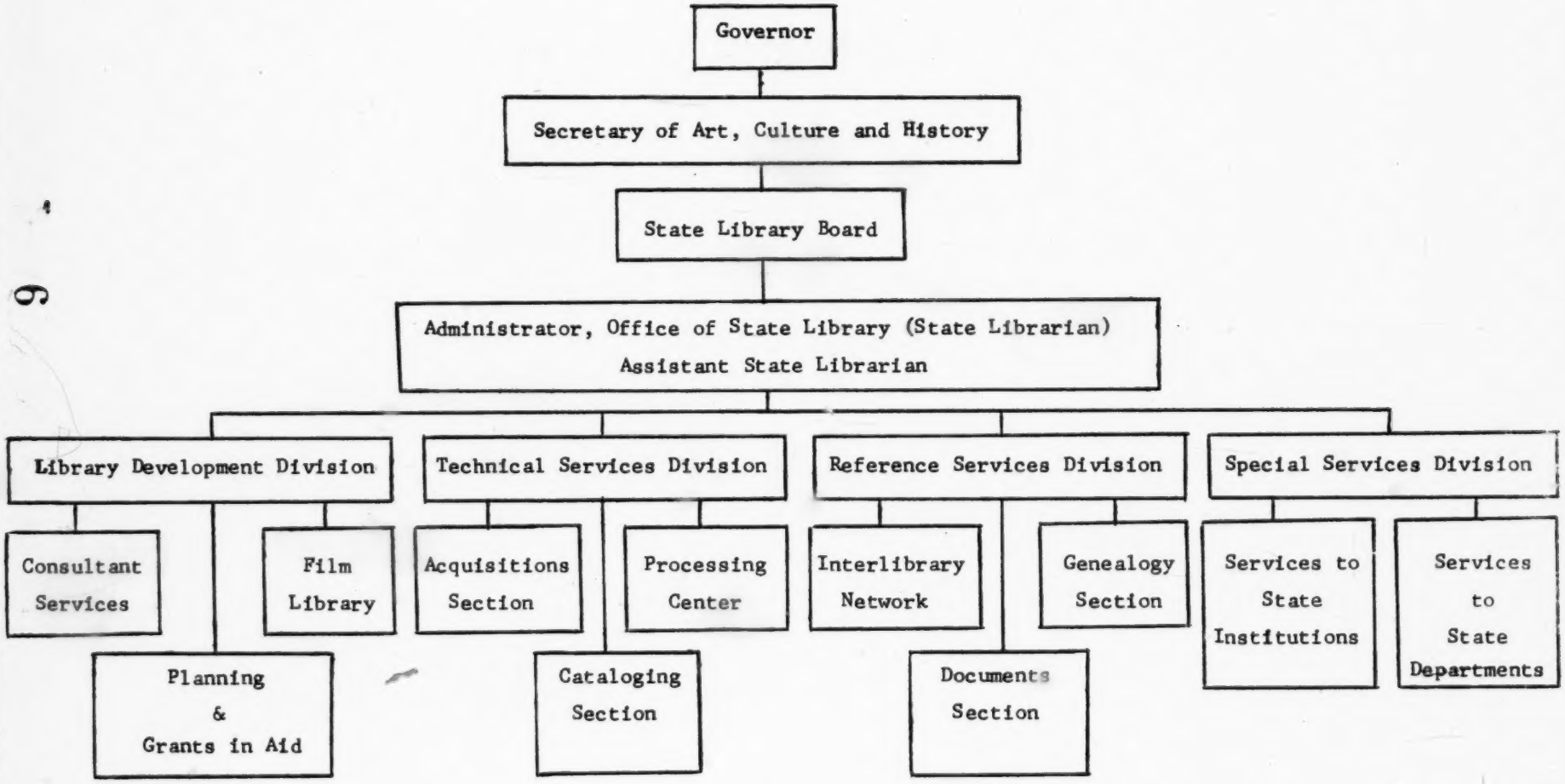
4. Encouragement of cooperative service to children and adults by all agencies in local areas.

5. 16mm film library.

6. Publication of State Library News Letter.

Table I

NORTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF THE STATE LIBRARY ORGANIZATION CHART



B. Reference Services Division

1. Selection of books, periodicals, and all other materials for the Office of State Library.

2. Assistance to users of the library, in person, by mail, messenger, and by phone, so as to answer all information needs either within the library or by referral to other agencies or libraries.

3. Organizing and making available publications, reports, memos, etc., of State and Federal Government agencies.

4. Receiving and answering In-WATS inquiries from public, academic and special libraries, for information, books, periodical articles, etc.

5. Supplementing book resources of public libraries.

6. Maintaining special collections for genealogy and North Carolina and Southern History.

7. Publishing checklist of State Documents.

C. Special Services Division

1. Operating of North Carolina-South Carolina Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

2. Providing consultants to various kinds of State Institutions with regard to library service to residents. Institutions include correctional, mental, blind or deaf and tubercular.

3. Giving in-service training to institutional staff regarding library services.

4. Selecting of materials and equipment to meet the special library needs of the handicapped.

5. Providing technical and advisory services to departments of State Government in organizing special collections needed in the departments and in training department personnel to keep current.

D. Technical Services Division

1. Coordinating book selection, ordering, checking invoices and other acquisition duties.

2. Classifying, cataloging, and maintaining all materials for the Office of State Library.

3. Maintaining Office of State Library catalog and contributing to Union Catalog at Chapel Hill.

4. Maintaining collection in good condition, binding materials as needed.

5. Publishing monthly lists of acquisitions of Office of State Library for general information.

6. Operating nonprofit, no cost to State, Processing Center for acquisition, classification, cataloging and preparation of some 150,000 books per year for over 65 public libraries.

Relationship to State Government

The Office of State Library is the official information center for State Government. It acquires, organizes for use, printed and other media materials to provide facts, opinions, trends and other factors which are relevant to the functions and jurisdictions of the various State Government agencies. It is open during State office hours and provides reading room and telephone service for State employees. It organizes, on request, materials acquired by the departments for in-house use and maintains a union file of these materials so as to avoid duplication and refer other agencies to the proper source.

The Office of State Library is the official depository of State publications and is responsible for forwarding two copies of each of these to the Library of Congress. The Office of State Library is a partial depository of Federal documents and has access by TWX to regional collection at the University in Chapel Hill. The Library will identify, locate and request from another national, university or other research library any books, periodical articles or other data not available in the Library.

During sessions of the General Assembly, the Office of State Library provides back-up service to the legislative library. It gives individual service to members of the legislature throughout the year.

The Office of State Library provides consultant service to State residential institutions in their library service to inmates. Such institutions include correctional, hospital, and mental health institutions maintained by the State.

Relationship to Statewide Library Development

One of the Office of State Library's primary responsibilities is to provide leadership and support for the Statewide development of library and informational service to all of the people (see General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 125, Sections 2, 7, and 8). Although the Office of State Library has worked primarily with public libraries in the past, the availability of Federal funds under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act and recent appropriations of the General Assembly

have enabled the establishment of an Interlibrary Network at the Office of State Library in cooperation with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the North Carolina State University and Duke University. All public libraries, academic libraries, technical institutes and some special business and industrial libraries are tied into this Network which provides supplementary informational and book lending service through toll-free telephone and TWX.

The Planning Process

Working with the Office of State Library personnel in Statewide planning have been broad representation from the North Carolina Library Association, the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, North Carolinians for Better Libraries (a citizens' group) as well as official gubernatorial and legislative commissions (see bibliography for a list of conferences and published reports).

In compiling the present long-range plan, the past conferences and reports, and the experience of the staff have provided background. The ideas and recommendations of the Development Committee, Public Libraries Section, North Carolina Library Association, which met April 27-28, 1972, and of a conference of directors of the present regional libraries in North Carolina which met May 10-11, 1972, have been incorporated. The consultants of the Library Development Division and Special Services Division have contributed greatly to its compilation. It has been read, revised, and approved by members of the North Carolina Advisory Council on Libraries and approved by the Board of Trustees of the Office of State Library and the Secretary of Art, Culture and History. Various drafts have been read by the Regional Library Program Officer and both personal and telephone conferences have provided improvement.

The plan as approved by the State Clearinghouse and submitted to the Regional Office of Education will be advertised in the News Letter and sent to all who request copies. Various parts will be picked up in bulletins sent to news media.

Purpose of the Program

The purpose of this long-range program is to show how the Library Services and Construction Act can assist the State of North Carolina in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas of the State which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and with public library construction, and in the improvement of such other Office of State Library service as library services for the physically handicapped, institutionalized and disadvantaged persons, in strengthening the Office of State Library, Department of Art, Culture and History, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries.

II. NEEDS OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIZENS

As life becomes more complex, the need for information for education, industry, agriculture, leisure and even survival becomes more important. The importance of having the exact and correct information at the time needed is critical.

Information for State and Local Government

State Government may be the key level of government in developing the potential of its citizens. The past trend to shift responsibility for costs of public service ever upward - from the local to the State to the Federal level - shows some signs of reversing itself, as revenue sharing and other means of increasing the financial capabilities of the states are considered. Without doubt, the State has the responsibility to provide for itself and local government needed data.

Information on educational trends, economic development, in and out migration, health services, unemployment, personal safety, the environment, transportation, recreation and many other subjects are essential to a cross section of State departments and agencies. Responsibility to provide such information or to refer State officials and employees to other sources for such data is a responsibility of the Office of State Library.

Information on many of these same subjects as well as data on police and fire protection innovations, water and sewer systems, etc., are needed by county and municipal government. The local public library must provide or obtain information needed by local government through the State Network.

Information for Business and Industry

Large corporations in North Carolina have special libraries with professional staffs to furnish needed information. They cooperate with the Office of State Library, university libraries and public libraries for the exchange of specialized and general data through the Interlibrary Network. Smaller industry and business establishments also have needs for both general information such as census data, trade names, manufacturers' addresses, and special information such as chemical formulae and should be able to obtain it quickly from the nearest library regardless of type.

Trends in employment indicate that professional, technical, managerial, clerical and craftsmen's occupations will grow while operatives, service workers and unskilled workers will have to be retrained or be publicly supported. This growth in higher level occupations enlarges the group of people who are normally library users. The educational and retraining needs of the second group can be assisted by the public library in cooperation with local vocational education agencies such as the community colleges, technical institutes, and the public schools.

Parents and Homemakers

Parents today have need for information on child and adolescent psychology as well as information on how to bathe the baby. They need to know how to detect drug addiction and to be able to relate to the concerns of the youth. The household handyman and the cook, of either sex, needs how-to-do-it books on plumbing, carpentry and cooking. A sudden stain on a necktie or tablecloth needs a quick over-the-phone identification of the agent for removing it.

Education

Many people think of education as an activity in which a teacher stands before a class and conducts formal classes in a variety of subjects. Generally in such a situation the teacher's instruction is enriched by books, magazines, films, cassettes and other media from a library within the institution. As information explodes and records multiply, even the oldest and largest universities find it necessary to make agreements with other universities to provide more adequately the range of materials needed. Four-year and two-year institutions of higher education are all pressured to supply needed informational resources. The community colleges and technical institutes are new and struggling also to meet informational needs. Also the public schools are struggling to meet the needs of their teachers and students. Many students and teachers of these various academic institutions call on the public library for classroom as well as other informational needs.

There is a greater need for correlation of the informational resources of North Carolina to supply all of her citizens, in school or out, with necessary information at the most economical cost to the taxpayer.

Basic Education Needs

There are many North Carolina citizens who have educational, socio-economic, cultural disadvantages which prevent them from receiving the benefits of formal education or library services designed for people without such disadvantages. These individuals range from very young children, some of whom are being helped by such programs as Headstart to the adult who is functionally illiterate and without hope. The public library is seeking new patterns of service in order to reach these people and to help them become contributing citizens rather than public responsibilities.

Older Citizens

Until recently, there had been a tendency on the part of society in general to neglect a sizeable portion of the population which still has much to contribute. Within the past few years, however, the senior citizen has come forward to demand his rights. Although the public library always has sought to serve the entire spectrum of the citizenry

from youth to old age, the unique needs of the older person must be met with new and innovative approaches by the public library. Energetic and creative individuals can be drawn from the ranks of senior citizens to serve as storytellers and resource people for special library programs, and new programs and materials should be supplied by the library to the elderly in the community. In these and other ways, the aging can both give to and receive from the total community.

Children

Since present organization of public school libraries is not sufficient to meet all informational needs of boys and girls 5 - 13 years of age, there should be increased effort to foster specific cooperation between children's services in public libraries and the public school system. The public library has as one of its prime responsibilities, service to the school-age child through programs that supplement as well as complement public school library services. Exploratory study and demonstration of methods of acquainting the preschool child and his parents with services offered by public libraries should be continued and increased.

Young Adults

Young people from early teens to early twenties have special needs today. Some of these can be met by public libraries. In addition to supplementing their school needs, the public library can supply books which deal with the emotional and other personal crises of this age group. The library also can provide a forum for discussion among their peers. While other recreation agencies provide physical outlets for adolescent energies, the library should provide mind-stretching opportunities.

The Blind and Physically Handicapped

Many North Carolinians are not able to use conventional printed or video materials because of blindness or other physical handicaps. Only a portion of these people have been identified. County-by-county surveys must be conducted and publicity promoted in the news media to identify these people and to supply them with available services. Additional State and Federal funds are needed. However, this special service is still more expensive than traditional over-the-counter lending to nonhandicapped persons, because of the increased diversification of materials and equipment needed, and the larger number of staff members necessary to serve the expressed needs of the handicapped and the specialized needs of those unable to communicate their reading interests and desires, easily.

The Institutionalized

North Carolinians confined to correctional, mental health, rehabilitation and educational institutions are unable to use public library

service, but do not have such service available to them in the institution. A beginning has been made in the provision of such library service, but it is still inadequate. Within the next two to three years, State funds will have to be obtained to make available more adequate space for libraries within the institutions. Personnel to oversee the individual libraries and to initiate library programs must be employed for at least eight of the institutions, and supervisory departmental librarians are needed for the three major departments. Money for these salaries could be mutually shared by State and Federal funds.

Leisure Needs of the Population

Since its inception, the public library has been called upon to satisfy some of the recreational needs of its patrons. Traditionally, libraries have stocked collections of light fiction, books on hobbies and games, magazines for leisure reading, and other materials to entertain as well as to enlighten the reader. With the advent of films and phonograph recordings, larger library systems began to supply these materials to their patrons. Some librarians, feeling that the public library should be a force in the cultural life of the community, instituted special programs. These programs ranged from discussion of world problems and great books to live musical concerts and decoupage classes.

As the length of the work week has been shortened and Americans have found themselves with more leisure time, many public officials have become aware of the need to channel leisure time into activities which are satisfying and rewarding to the public. In our increasingly hectic society, leisure time is no longer an exclusive privilege of the frivolous individual but a necessity for the harried majority of North Carolinians. Provision of recreational activities and satisfaction of recreational needs are now viewed as legitimate rights of citizens. It is the duty of the public library as a service agency to help meet these expressed needs.

III. LIBRARY NEEDS IN NORTH CAROLINA

All types of libraries in North Carolina are below generally accepted standards in number of personnel, materials, facilities and other operating costs. Each seeks the resources to serve its clientele. Many serve a relatively small proportion of the area or institution population fairly well. However, there are many people not served at all - or served poorly. Following is a somewhat superficial assessment of the needs of various types of libraries. The Office of State Library, its Advisory Council and the North Carolina Library Association plan to study the needs more in depth during the coming planning year. The Office of State Library is participating in a Southeastern State Study also, which will provide a base for planning.

State Library Needs

PERSONNEL

A service organization's most important component is personnel. The Office of State Library's service program and potential for added service has far outgrown its personnel resources. A study of the personnel structure in relation to present and potential services is urgently needed. At the present time, the following areas of weakness have been identified:

1) Administrative: An additional Assistant State Librarian to supervise direct services of the Office of State Library. A Public Information Officer and staff are needed to inform the public of all services available to them from all types of libraries in the State.

2) Planning: New or reassigned personnel responsible for continuous planning for all areas of Statewide library and information services. Evaluation of services should be arranged for, perhaps on a contract basis.

3) Library Development: This Division needs a full-time Director of field services and additional consultants. Regular visits by a General Consultant have been urgently requested by library administrators. New concerns include service to the disadvantaged and multicounty reorganization in line with the State's Regions. Special projects funded under LSCA grants need closer supervision than is now possible.

4) Film Library: Rapid expansion of the film program has outreached staff. Additional clerical and technical personnel are desperately needed. Consideration

may be given to separating consultant services from film library operation which is a direct service.

5) Reference Services: At least three beginning level librarians and a library assistant position are needed to cover three public service areas and continue indexing of the NEWS & OBSERVER, cross indexing the genealogy resources and producing other aids to researchers. Additional Network personnel will be needed as In-WATS service expands. Saturday genealogy service is needed.

6) Special Services: Service to the handicapped (including the blind). Both professional and clerical staff is needed for this direct mail service. National standards recommend one professional librarian per 750 borrowers in addition to the administrator and assistant. Presently we have one professional staff member and 8,500 borrowers. There are many handicapped persons not now reached. As they are identified and served, staff must be increased. Clerical personnel to take care of details of charging out and mailing details are also needed. An additional field consultant is needed to work with State institutions in FY 1973. It will be necessary to use LSCA funds for this until new State funds are available. A car should be assigned to the Special Services Division by the State Motor Pool, when the second field consultant is added to the staff.

MATERIALS

The Office of State Library book budget was completely encumbered by April 1972. Additional material needs are being filed for future funding. Tape cassettes have been found to have great advantage for handicapped use such as for special student needs, taping extra copies of magazines and other currently popular material and reusing later. Blank tapes are expensive and additional funds are needed here too. Printed and audiovisual materials and equipment are needed for institutional service also.

COMMUNICATIONS

As the Interlibrary Network grows in usage, additional In-WATS and WATS lines will be needed. An In-WATS line direct to Special Services would enable blind and other handicapped persons, who find correspondence difficult or impossible, to talk directly to librarians selecting books for their needs. The telephone companies will be consulted from time to time as to better and more economical ways of achieving communication.

FACILITY

The Office of State Library shares a building with the Office of Archives and History. The building is too small to house both agencies; all of its space is needed by Archives and History. The Office of State Library's Special Services Division (which operates the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and advises State institutions regarding library services) is located in a separate facility over a mile from the main building. The distant facility is old and inefficient. The staff is spread out, a factor which hampers performance. Small rooms and many hallways, stairs and other obstructions make it a poor library facility for the handicapped. There is no loading dock for talking books nor a room for making tapes. The Office of State Library administrative offices, the Library Development Division (which works primarily with public libraries) and the Film Library are especially cramped for space. Although they are understaffed, they are still crowded. The need for an adequate separate State Library building becomes more critical every year. Additional planning is needed and a revised building program to insure proper space and construction for future computer and other mechanical potential as well as normal growth. Consultation with the State's Planning Division and various other State and regional agencies will be sought. In order to insure adequacy, the possibility of interim use of growth space for other State offices should be considered. Presently 175,000 square feet is the estimated space required. At $25.00 per square foot, this would cost $4,375,000. If LSCA construction funds were available for 50% of the cost, State funds would be more easily obtained.

Public Library Needs

A look at the status of public libraries in this State as compared with national standards* makes it clear that present needs must be projected beyond five years in order to be met. Since no adequate measurement of library service is available, the needs stated in terms of personnel, materials and facilities required to provide good service.

PERSONNEL

	Actual FY 1971	ALA Standards	Additional Needed
Professional & Associate	209	833	624
Clerical & Technician	777	1,667	890
TOTAL	986	2,500	1,514

At an average cost of $10,000 per year for professionals and $5,000 per year for clericals, the needed additional funds for personnel total $10,690,000 and represent a 175% increase over present expenditures for personnel.

*Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966. American Library Association, 1967.

BOOKS

Although periodicals, newspapers, films, sound recordings and other media are needed for good public library service, these materials may not be as meaningfully measured Statewide as are books. There are 5,907,298 books owned by public libraries. To reach the generally accepted standard of two books per capita, an additional 4,256,820 are needed. At the 1970 unit cost of $7.85 per volume, the estimated additional cost is $33,416,037. Since only $2,059,779 was expended for all public library materials in FY 1971, the achievement of standards in the foreseeable future seems unrealistic. Therefore, it is imperative that cooperative plans be accelerated.

Other operating expenses also are increasing each year just to maintain the present inadequate level of service. The average per capita income of public libraries in North Carolina was $1.97 in FY 1971 (see Table II). If the General Assembly can adopt 1968 recommendations of its Commission to Study Library Support in the State of North Carolina, and gradually equalize its support with that of local government, and if the Congressional appropriations for the Library Services and Construction Act follow the intent of the Acts authorizations, the per capita support of public libraries can be increased to $5.00 per capita by FY 1977 (see Table III). This plan of public library support is based on a formula of 40% local; 40% State; and 20% Federal funding.

Table II

NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1970-71

Total number public libraries---------- 299

Regional (47 counties)----------	15
County (includes municipal libraries serving county)----------	53
Independent municipal----------	33
Branch----------	198

Total bookmobiles serving 94 counties---------- 82

Population with access to public library service---------(100%)--------- 5,082,059

	1969-70	1970-71
Total book stock----------	5,697,443	5,907,298
volumes per capita	1.12	1.16
Total circulation----------	13,906,899	14,498,703
(Includes bookmobile circulation	3,694,566	3,402,784)

Sources of library income		1970-1971		
	Amount	Amount	%	Per Capita
City or Town	$2,243,821	$ 2,508,726	25	.49
County	4,026,268	4,442,708	45	.88
State Aid	1,293,125	1,792,578	18	.35
Federal Aid	520,584	622,153	6	.12
Other	742,736	640,208	6	.13
	$8,826,534	$10,006,373	100	1.97
Operating expenditures:				
Personnel Costs	$5,438,085	$ 6,116,640	.64	1.20
Library Materials	1,760,581	2,059,779	22	.41
Other	1,166,531	1,338,543	14	.26
	$8,365,197	$ 9,514,962	100	1.87
Capital expenditures:	$1,211,661	$ 525,718		

Libraries with tax votes---------- 30

Counties---------- 16
(Anson, Caldwell, Cherokee, Cumberland, Davidson, Forsyth, Gaston, Granville, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Polk, Rockingham, Rutherford, Sampson, Union)

Cities---------- 14
(Aulander, Black Mountain, Granite Falls, Greensboro, Henderson, Hickory, High Point, Pinebluff, Rockingham, Statesville, Wallace, Washington, Weldon, Whiteville)

Table III

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM TOWARDS ADEQUATE SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

(1) Source of Funds	(2) FY 1973	(3) FY 1974	(4) FY 1975	(5) FY 1976	(6) FY 1977
Local Government[1]	$ 7,665,000	$ 8,100,000	$ 8,700,000	$ 9,400,000	$10,000,000
State Government[2]	2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000
Federal Government[3]	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
TOTAL	$10,665,000	$14,100,000	$17,700,000	$21,400,000	$25,000,000
Five-year Goal ($5.00 per capita)	$25,000,000	$25,000,000	$25,000,000	$25,000,000	$25,000,000
Deficit	$14,335,000	10,900,00	$ 7,300,000	$ 3,600,000	-

[1]Estimate of local government support based on average increases of past ten years.

[2]State Aid to Public Libraries Grants-in-Aid actual amount for FY 1973; budget requests for FY 1974 and 1975.

[3]Portion of LSCA Title I funds needed for public library service including service to the disadvantaged to achieve more adequate service to all.

NCSL - 6/22/72

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS

From 1965 to 1971 thirty-nine new libraries, six additions and three remodeling projects have been constructed with local money and funds from Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act. Three regional (multicounty) library headquarters libraries, nineteen county libraries and at least three town branches are in various stages of planning and are vitally needed.

	Estimated Cost
Three Regional Library System Headquarters:	
East Albemarle Region, Elizabeth City	$ 350,000
Nantahala Region, Murphy	350,000
Neuse Region, Kinston	750,000
Nineteen County Libraries (1 in regional system):	
Lincoln County, Lincolnton (Gaston-Lincoln)	350,000
Bladen County, Elizabethtown	200,000
(Buncombe County) Pack Memorial, Asheville	1,500,000
(Cabarrus County) Concord Public, Concord	750,000
Catawba County, Newton	600,000
Columbus County, Whiteville (addition)	75,000
Cumberland County, Fayetteville (addition)	500,000
Duplin County, Kenansville	150,000
Durham City-County	1,500,000
Franklin County, Louisburg	150,000
Haywood County, Waynesville	600,000
Iredell County, Statesville	750,000
Lee County, Sanford	350,000
(New Hanover County) Wilmington Public	1,500,000
Onslow County, Jacksonville	750,000
Rockingham County, Eden	850,000
Rowan County, Salisbury	1,000,000
Sampson County, Clinton	400,000
Wayne County, Goldsboro	1,000,000
Three Town Branches:	
Randleman Public, Randolph County	150,000
Broadway Branch, Lee County	45,000
Pittsboro, Chatham County (Central N. . Reg.)	100,000
Total	$14,720,000
50% LSCA	7,360,000

Needs of Academic Libraries

"The libraries in most colleges and universities in North Carolina suffer from severe deficiencies in holdings, shortages in qualified personnel, and inadequate space." This sentence summarizes the study of Libraries in North Carolina Public Senior Colleges and Universities: Present Status and Future Needs made for the North Carolina Board of Higher Education in January 1969. Table IV, taken from page 4 of that study shows the deficiencies of volumes at the end of FY 1968 as compared with the Association of College and Research Libraries' standards.

Under 1971 legislation, the public academic institutions of North Carolina have been reorganized into a new fourteen campus University of North Carolina. Planning for this new academic complex will be added to this plan as it is available.

Statistics for private colleges and universities are available (included in Statistics of North Carolina University and College Libraries, July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971) but no comparison with standards are available at this time. An assessment as a basis for planning is planned. If this is not included in the proposed Southeastern States Study, it will be sought on a single state basis during the planning year of 1973. Funds from the Higher Education Act of 1972 can help academic libraries move toward adequacy.

Needs of Community Colleges and Technical Institutes

Beginning in the late 50's and early 60's community colleges and technical institutes were opened throughout the State. Like public libraries these institutions are supported by both local and State funds. Their libraries are open to the public though primarily planned to support the curricula of the institutions. At the present time, there is no available measure of their adequacy although some statistical data is available in the Statistics of College and University Libraries cited above. Also see recommendations in the Downs' study of Resources of North Carolina Libraries (1965).

Plans to coordinate the resource and services of these libraries with public libraries have been discussed informally and will be pursued.

Special Libraries Needs

Special libraries are as different from each other as they are from other types of libraries. Some serve a segment of knowledge such as law or medicine. Others are attached to industries and serve management and research personnel. They contribute to the library resources of the State and in turn can be served by more general libraries.

Due to the size of the majority of the special libraries in the State and to their restriction to the specific subject area in which their company operates, they are very limited in the reference sources which can be purchased in peripherial fields. However, questions

which come from company personnel that fall into these peripherial areas could be handled best by direct communication with a technically trained person. A group of special librarians in the State has recommended that a technically trained person (preferably a reference librarian with a chemistry, chemical engineer, or general science background) be employed through the State Library but preferably be located at the D. H. Hill Library with direct access by librarians in the State to provide reference service on technical aspects and technical problems.

This suggestion will be used in planning with the Council on Technical and Managerial Services and others to determine the most efficient way to provide the needed service.

A need for quick translation service of journal articles in other languages than English is another special library need.

Needs of School Media Centers

New State standards for media centers (including resources and services formerly available in school libraries, AV Centers and from educational television) have been adopted but are not available at this time. Data on the status and projections for school media centers will be added to the long-range plan as soon as it is available.

TABLE IV

HOLDINGS OF NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES COMPARED WITH ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES' STANDARDS AND DEFICIENCIES, 1968

Institution	Fall 1967 FTE Enrollment*	No. of Vols. June 30, 1968	ACRL Standard	Deficiency
University of N.C.				
N.C. State U.	9,294	426,304	480,000**	53,700
UNC-Chapel Hill	14,743	1,541,315	750,000**	-
UNC-Charlotte	1,721	92,524	107,500**	15,000
UNC-Greensboro	4,673	375,488	250,000**	-
5-Year Institutions				
Appalachian	4,624	161,624	250,000	88,400
East Carolina	8,914	328,552	465,000	136,500
N.C. A and T	3,715	261,944	200,000	-
N. C. College	2,934	171,754	160,000	-
Western Carolina	3,746	83,263	207,500	124,000
4-Year Colleges				
Asheville-Biltmore	571	52,171	50,000	-
Elizabeth City	934	59,105	67,500	8,400
Fayetteville	1,143	63,140	77,500	14,400
Pembroke	1,484	43,435	95,000	51,600
Wilmington	1,179	45,061	80,000	34,900
Winston-Salem	1,266	73,279	82,500	9,200

* The demands made on libraries, especially at the graduate level, may be more accurately reflected by a headcount of students than by "full-time equivalent" enrollment.

** Association of College and Research Libraries standards are not comparable for universities and are intended for four-year institutions with no or limited master's programs.

IV. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PROPOSED PROGRAMS

All of the goals, objectives and programs outlined below are important and interrelated. In each of them, special attention will be given to such Federal priorities as service to low-income families; strengthening the Office of State Library administrative agency; serving the physically handicapped and blind; the institutionalized (especially correctional); promoting interlibrary cooperation and the Right-to-Read; service to the aging; adult education; environmental and drug abuse education; early childhood education; service to migrants; and, model cities area projects. For this reason, no particular importance should be attached to the order of listing. Continuous planning will change some proposed programs from time to time and even alter objectives but the broad goals will probably remain until they are reached. The numbering system is for the purpose of identification.

GOAL #1. TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES (INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND RECREATION) TO ALL RESIDENTS OF NORTH CAROLINA TO ASSIST THEM IN ATTAINING THEIR FULLEST POTENTIAL FOR PRODUCTIVE AND HAPPY LIVES.

Objective I.A. To aid existing libraries to improve services to all age groups through such programs as:

1) Grants-in-Aid from State and Federal funds designed to promote new and improved services (see Rules and Regulations for current year in Appendix B).

2) Conducting in-service training workshops for staff personnel of public libraries on all phases of public library service, especially service to the disadvantaged.

3) Advising on cooperative programs with other libraries, institutions and agencies devoted to educational, recreational and other improvement services.

4) Advising on and funding new types of services designed to reach the economically, socially and educationally disadvantaged in both urban and rural parts of the State.

5) Initiating new and accelerated programs for the preschool children of all economic levels.

6) Encouraging the organization of and cooperating with youth councils to assure that libraries meet their special needs.

7) Cooperation with public schools and community colleges in the Right-to-Read effort.

Activities:

1) Revised programs for public library system development and State Aid Allocation by FY 1974.

2) Development of new guidelines for LSCA funded Special Projects by end of planning year FY 1973.

3) Accelerated program of in-service training sessions during FY 1973.

4) Establishment of a definite program of liaison among Office of State Library agency, the Department of Public Instruction, Department of Community Colleges, and the Board of Governors of the Universities of North Carolina in order that the library and media resources of the State be developed and used more effectively. This should be in operation by FY 1974.

5) Reaching 5% of estimated one million low-income families by end of FY 1973.

Objective I.B. Making available special library service to the blind and physically handicapped through such programs as:

1) Increasing staff of Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in proportion to increased use. By 1977, the staff should be increased by three professional librarians and seven clerical workers.

2) Publicizing the availability of such service through news media, exhibits in libraries, and surveys.

3) Installing In-WATS to enable blind and handicapped readers to request reading materials more easily.

Activities:

1) Increasing staff of Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped by one professional and two clerical workers in FY 1973.

2) Increasing handicapped readers by 10% to 15% per year. 8,500 readers in FY 1973; 9,700 by FY 1974; 10,600 by FY 1975.

3) In-WATS telephone service by FY 1975.

Objective I.C. To make library service available to all residents of State supported institutions through such programs as:

1) Increased grants from LSCA funds to promote improved services.

2) Establishment of a Statewide planning board including members of the Advisory Council to assure adequate library service in all State supported institutions.

3) Publicizing the need for institutional library service through provision of information to State legislators, civic groups and the general public.

4) Increasing staff of Special Services Division by an additional consultant for adult institutions, and one field librarian to work with juvenile institutions.

Activities:

1) Addition of field librarian for juvenile institutions in FY 1973.

2) Additional State funds for institutional library service in FY 1974.

GOAL #2. TO STRENGTHEN THE OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARY AND PROVIDE LEADERSHIP IN PLANNING FOR LIBRARY SERVICE THROUGHOUT NORTH CAROLINA.

Objective 2.A. To provide time for continuous planning in addition to ongoing services by:

1) Increasing the staff of the Office of State Library both professional and supportive (see also Goal #7).

2) Establishing an additional position for a second assistant state librarian with primary responsibility for the supervision of direct (in-house) services.

3) Assigning specific planning responsibilities to specific positions.

4) Holding regular scheduled meetings of the Advisory Council on Libraries.

Activities:

1) Addition of a second assistant state librarian in FY 1973.

2) Completion of reorganization of Department with release of library supervisory personnel from service duty to time for planning in FY 1973.

Objective 2.B. To meet the needs of public library directors and staffs of public libraries by more adequate consultant services (this has been requested in every conference on planning for the past six years).

1) Increase general consultants from one to four to provide geographic coverage.

   a. Some expertise in building planning, bookmobile service and other administrative areas will be sought among new consultants.

   b. Regular visitation schedules to assigned geographical areas.

2) To encourage multicounty library systems by closer contact through advisory service of consultants (see also Objective 2.D. (1)).

3) Add a specialist in adult service including service to the aging. Children's and young adult specialists are now employed.

4) Strengthen program already being carried out by the Public Library Consultant on Children's Services by adding two additional, field librarians to work actively with regular and special projects now underway and to aid in the initiation of new programs in areas of the State where service to children is weak.

Activities:

1) Addition of at least one consultant per year.

2) Establishment of one new regional library in one of 17 planning regions by the end of FY 1974.

Objective 2.C. To restudy the Grants-in-Aid program which has been "added on" since State Aid was made available in 1941. Factors making this time a propitious one:

1) Revision of Finance Section of State Constitution effective July 1, 1973.

2) Consideration by the 1973 legislature of the public library as a tax-supported public service.

3) Action on the biennial State budget for 1973-1975.

4) Revision of the county government section of the General Statutes will provide opportunity to make any needed changes.

Activities:

1) Revised program of State Aid Allocation by FY 1974.

2) Revised State legislation in 1973 General Assembly.

Objective 2.D. To ascertain alternate methods of establishing public library systems cooperating with development plans for the State as a whole:

1) Set up demonstration regional library systems in one or more of the 17 multicounty planning regions.

2) Arrange for conferences between library officials and COG's from the various regions.

3) Confer with regional directors on strength and weaknesses of present library regions.

Activities:

1) Complete revision of program of regional library development during five years of this program.

2) Tentative revision ready for advice and reaction by end of FY 1973.

Objective 2.E. To provide opportunity for input by citizens, librarians, trustees, educators and representatives of other agencies in planning:

1) Give wide publicity to current planning and invite widest participation in suggesting alternatives.

2) Seek opportunities for Office of State Library staff to speak on plans and possibilities of cooperation.

Activity:

1) Have a written plan for more involvement of users and other citizens in development of library service by FY 1974.

GOAL #3. TO ENABLE THE NORTH CAROLINA INTERLIBRARY NETWORK TO COORDINATE THE RESOURCES, AND SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES FOR MOST ECONOMICAL USE CONSISTENT WITH RETAINING PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESOURCES OF MEMBER LIBRARIES.

Objective 3.A. To obtain, keep current and provide information on sources of data and services to business, government and other interests. To act as a clearinghouse and referral service:

1) Seek ways to improve In-WATS reference interlibrary loan service.

2) Provide microfilmed Union Catalog in centers throughout the State.

3) Find method of withdrawing from Union Catalog symbols for libraries no longer owning material, and titles not owned by any library.

Activities:

1) Place at least one copy of filmed Union Catalog east of Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill Triangle and two copies west of this area in FY 1973.

2) Expand In-WATS service by 5% per year in terms of calls.

GOAL #4. TO SECURE ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR THE STATE LIBRARY AND FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Objective 4.A. To obtain funds from State and Federal sources to plan and construct a building for all Office of State Library functions within the Capitol complex:

1) Secure funds to employ an experienced library building consultant and an architect to assist the State Librarian and staff to write a program for and begin schematic drawings to meet present and future needs.

2) Obtain widest possible comment and critique of preliminary planning.

3) Obtain funding for complete building and draw up construction plans and specifications.

4) Build and equip needed building.

Activity:

1) Obtain planning funds for a new state library building by FY 1974.

Objective 4.B. Promote construction of adequate public library buildings by seeking additional Federal funding and promoting local fund-raising:

Activity:

1) To build at least three new public libraries per year.

GOAL #5. TO INFORM ALL RESIDENTS OF NORTH CAROLINA OF INFORMATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, AND REFERRAL SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH THEIR LOCAL LIBRARY.

Objective 5.A. To provide a program of public information which will reach people not now using or aware of available services.

1) News stories released to daily and weekly newspapers, radio and television.

2) Spot announcements and illustrative narratives for radio.

3) Graphic spots for television.

4) 16mm film or video tape productions illustrating library programs free to all.

Activities:

1) At least one news release per month on available library services in FY 1973.

2) Preparation and circulation of spot announcements and illustrative narratives for radio on a regular basis by FY 1974.

3) Begin planning for video productions in FY 1973.

Objective 5.B. To seek creation of a symbol (logo?) to stand for "LIBRARY." Design, and use of symbol to give libraries greater visibility:

1) Conduct contest to obtain symbol for "Library."

GOAL #6. TO ASSURE AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE LIBRARY AND INFORMATIONAL SERVICE.

Objective 6.A. Cooperate with institutions offering library education programs in their efforts to provide highest calibre of professional personnel:

1) Advise on content of curricula for graduate (and undergraduate) study.

2) Encourage and support continuing education opportunities through short courses, seminars, extension courses and television.

Activity:

1) Initiate planning for cooperative institutes and short courses with State universities during FY 1974 and FY 1975.

Objective 6.B. Seek out and advise guidance counselors with regard to personal, academic and other prerequisites of students who could be successful librarians:

1) Man exhibits at Counselor's conferences.

2) Advertise availability of speakers or consultative services.

Activities:

1) Establish necessary contacts in FY 1973.

2) Start exhibiting in FY 1974.

Objective 6.C. Advise with Community Colleges and Technical Institutes on training of technicians and alternative programs such as extension courses for credit for working library employees.

Activity:

1) Poll institutions to identify those having or planning library technicians' programs in FY 1973.

GOAL #7. TO USE FISCAL YEAR 1973 AS AN INTENSIVE PLANNING YEAR.

Objective 7.A. To provide and organize data regarding the status and plans for all kinds of libraries as a sound planning basis by:

1) Assigning a research assistant to get together existing data and identify what is missing.

2) Providing liaison and communication among planners through the Advisory Council on Libraries.

Activity:

1) To accomplish both objectives above in FY 1973.

Objective 7.B. To provide planning leadership at the Office of State Library by:

1) Adding enough personnel to take day-to-day operational duties from supervisory personnel (see also Objectives I.B. and II.A.).

2) Assigning a liaison role to one or more top level positions in order to advise, assist and participate in planning by other departments, agencies and institutions for library service through all types of libraries to all citizens.

3) To continue to urge coordination and cooperation between various types of libraries in the same local area. This includes pooling of LSCA, ESEA, HEA and other funds for the common good.

Activity:

1) Accomplishment of above three objectives in FY 1973

Objective 7.C. To determine successful and unsuccessful methods in reaching low-income groups of all ages by:

1) Providing closer supervision of existing programs.

2) Obtaining advice of successful practitioners.

Activity:

1) Publication of guidelines by the end of FY 1974.

Objective 7.D. To make available to all the results of Objective 7.C. by:

1) Conducting and/or cosponsoring workshops and institutes.

2) Providing written recommendations and book lists.

3) Recommending staffing patterns for urban and rural programs. This includes recommended personal attributes as well as educational levels needed.

Activities:

1) At least one workshop in each area of State each year.

2) Written recommendations for staffing and stocking programs for disadvantaged by end of FY 1974 (see 7.C. above).

V. CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS OF LSCA GRANTS

Title I. Public Library Services

The State Aid to Public Libraries fund appropriated by the General Assembly of North Carolina since 1941 is used to promote, aid and equalize public library service throughout the State (see General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 125-7 in Appendix B). It is administered under Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Office of State Library. (Current Rules and Regulations are in Appendix B.)

Since 1956 Federal funds under the Library Services Act and later Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act have been used to strengthen the Office of State Library, to provide such services as book processing and 16mm film lending, and to supplement State Aid to Public Libraries funds. The supplementary use has been under the Rules and Regulations cited above, and in special grants for extending public library service to groups not served through traditional library service.

Criteria for special grants to public libraries in addition to those for regular grants contained in the "Rules and Regulations for the Allocation of State Aid to Public Libraries" are that:

1) the grant will provide new service to an area or group of people not previously served or inadequately served;

2) priority will be given to applications for special projects to reach:

   a. the economically disadvantaged, as shown by criteria in the Basic State Plan.

   b. the over 65 age group.

   c. people with little or no reading ability - in cooperation with literacy programs (Right-to-Read).

   d. projects showing cooperation with other educational, social, or recreational agencies in raising the potential of individuals reached.

   e. the blind.

   f. other physically handicapped.

The amount or percentage of funds for special purposes will be dependent on the total amount of LSCA funds available to the State. New projects necessitate additional personnel, materials, equipment, and

operating funds. They need supervision, assistance and advice from a strong Office of State Library. Therefore, it is necessary to improve existing service as well as to initiate innovative programs, both at the State and local levels.

Institutional Library Service

In addition to State Library Consultant Service to State institutions regarding services to their patient inmates or residents, applications for grant funds to buy books and other materials will be made to State Departments for their institutions based on the following criteria:

1) Need for services.

2) Provision of space by the institution.

3) Designation of at least part-time personnel to operate library.

4) A full-time librarian at the State level to supervise libraries in institutions under State Department jurisdiction.

Tilte II. Public Library Construction

State funds for construction of public libraries are not available. Federal funds available under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act are available under the criteria, policies, and procedures set forth in "Information on the Allocation of Federal Funds for Public Library Construction" beginning on the next page.

Department of Art, Culture and History

OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARY
Raleigh

Information on the Allocation of
FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act

January 1973

Eligibility

1. Application will be received from any local government (county or municipal) which has no present public library facility or has a facility which is inadequate to provide good public library service to the area.

A facility will be considered inadequate when:

A. There is not space for shelving 1 1/2 books per capita.

B. Space for readers is less than

4 to 10 seats per thousand of estimated population if less than 10,000.

4 to 5 seats per thousand if estimated population is between 10,000 and 24,000.

3 to 4 seats per thousand if estimated population is between 25,000 and 49,000.

2 to 3 seats per thousand if estimated population is between 50,000 and 74,000.

1 1/2 to 2 seats per thousand if estimated population is between 75,000 and 99,000.

C. Space for staff is less than 100 sq. ft. per staff member.

In measuring reader space for county or regional library headquarters whcch serve a large land area without large concentration of population, the population normally served by personal visits to the county or regional headquarters should be used for reader space. Staff and shelf space should be measured by total population in relation to distribution of staff and books among branch and town libraries which are parts of the county or regional library system.

Special Conditions

1. Local construction funds to match Federal construction funds must be available or vouched for by local government. These must be public funds which may include contributions from private organizations or individuals which are deposited to the library's account to be used by the county or municipal government as public money for the public library facility.

2. Operational funds to provide staff, books and other materials, and other costs of operating the building for maximum public use must be pledged by governing boards. Even the smallest building must be open to the public a minimum of 30 hours per week. Hours are set for the convenience of citizens.

3. Title to any building constructed, altered, remodeled or expanded under this Act must be held in the name of a county or municipal government. The building must continue to be used for public library purposes or the proportional Federal share of the value of the land, building and equipment must be repaid.

4. Library services provided in a building constructed, remodeled, expanded or altered under the plan will be furnished free of charge and without discrimination to all residents of the service area.

Regulations

1. The site, a written library building program, and all building plans must be approved by the State Librarian or Assistant State Librarian. (See details under Applications.)

2. A registered architect must be employed for the project and competent architectural and engineering supervision during construction must be guaranteed in the contract.

3. Consultants may be employed as a part of the project where the head librarian is not experienced in building planning.

4. Construction must be designed to permit expansion either horizontally or vertically.

5. Project must be undertaken in an economic manner and may not be elaborate in design or materials.

6. Building must be designed for ease of access by the infirm and physically handicapped in accordance with minimum standards contained in "American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped, Number A 117.1 1961."

7. Building must be planned for public library service and conform to all building codes and oridnances regarding off-street parking, access walks, delivery areas, etc.

8. Building must be used entirely for public library services. A multipurpose building is not eligible for funding.

9. The purchase cost of an existing building is not eligible for funding. Where a site is purchased with a building to be razed or moved, only the portion of the cost of the land is eligible.

10. Remodeling of old buildings will not be approved unless competent experts present opinions in writing that:

a. The site is excellent.

b. The building is structurally sound and functionally adaptable.

c. Remodeling will be significantly less expensive than new construction and the remodeled building will meet all requirements of a new building.

d. The building can be expanded as needed.

11. All buildings, except county or regional library headquarters must serve a population of at least 3,000 living within one and one-half miles of the library.

12. The project must include all necessary initial equipment for the operation of the building for public library services.

Applications

Libraries which plan to apply for Federal funds should notify the Office of State Library of their plans so that proper blanks can be obtained at appropriate times. Office of State Library consultants will work with officials, trustees, librarians and architects on all phases of planning. Forms for all purposes are available from the Office of State Library. Following is a list of construction applications and other data which will be required:

1. A STATEMENT OF INTENTION to apply for Federal construction funds should be filed as soon as a library board or local government can estimate when they will have local funds available.

2. REQUEST FOR SITE APPROVAL must be submitted accompanied by a map showing location in relation to the downtown or business area of the town in which library is to be located. The State Librarian or a Public Library Consultant from the Office of State Library must have personally seen the site before it will be approved. The site of a main library should be located as close to the center of the downtown shopping area as possible. An investment of one-third to one-half the construction cost may be necessary to obtain the best site. Parking is a community rather than a library responsibility. City or commercial parking should be available to business and library alike.

3. A written BUILDING PROGRAM to be used by the architect must be submitted to the Office of State Library prior to submission of preliminary floor plans. The program will outline the services and describe the functions of each area of the proposed building, including number of persons, books and kinds of equipment to be accommodated therein. It will also show the relationships of the various areas to each other, to the entrances to the building and indicate control points for all public service areas. Approval of the program should be obtained from the Office of State Library before it is given to the architect. A suggested outline for preparing a public library building program is available from the Office of State Library on request. The building program may be submitted before a site is selected.

4. A copy of all PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS is to be submitted to the Office of State Library before final drawings and specifications are written.

5. The PRELIMINARY APPLICATION for a public library Federal construction grant is to be filed with the Office of State Library when: 1) it is possible to answer all of the questions in the form; 2) local matching funds are guaranteed; and 3) preliminary drawings have been approved. Upon approval of the Preliminary Application, Federal funds for the project will be encumbered. Funds encumbered will be released if contracts are not awarded and construction begun within six months after notification that Federal funds are encumbered.

6. Certification that the Assurance of Compliance with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Regulation under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, signed by the chairman of the library board, must be sent to the Office of State Library, for the current year.

7. At least 50 days prior to advertisement for bids, the Office of State Library must be requested to obtain wage determinations from the U. S. Department of Labor.

8. Before bids are advertised, required statements for the contract documents must be secured from the Office of State Library and incorporated before final drawings and specifications are approved. The State Librarian

or Assistant State Librarian must approve before the project is placed on the market for bidding.

9. Specifications must be written and bids taken in conformance with the State law (General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 143, Article 8).

10. After the bids are opened, a TABULATION OF BIDS received must be sent to the Office of State Library.

11. Before contracts are signed with successful bidders, a CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT must be signed between the Office of State Library of the North Carolina Department of Art, Culture and History and the local governmental unit. (Additional copies of the CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT for the local government(s) involved and the local library board will be provided as needed.) The FINAL APPLICATION with costs revised in line with accepted bids must be filed with the CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT.

12. A signed copy of each construction contract must be filed with the Office of State Library.

13. Payments will be made according to the schedule set forth in the CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT provided that construction is proceeding on schedule and the local matching share of costs is being expended proportionately. Where supplementary funding is provided from Appalachian Regional Development Act or the Public Works and Economic Development Act, all local and LSCA funds must be expended before supplementary funds are used.

14. Projects which have not been started within six months of the date of approval of the PRELIMINARY APPLICATION may be withdrawn unless permission in writing for an extension of time has been obtained from the Office of State Library. Such permission will only be given in cases of emergency beyond the control of the applicant.

Clearinghouse Procedures

Notification to the North Carolina State Clearinghouse, as required in OMB Circular No. A-95 (Revised) Effective April 1, 1971, will be handled by the Office of State Library following notification by the public library of its intent to apply for Federal funds.

Funding and Priorities

The percentage of the total cost of each project which will be allocated from Federal funds will vary according to wealth of the county in which the facility is located as indicated by personal per capita income as estimated by the N. C. Department of Tax Research (see table attached). A State Library facility would be eligible for the percentage of Federal funds allowed under the Library Services and Construction Act.

Projects meeting the criteria, following the procedures and complying with the regulations above will be funded when sufficient funds are available from Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act. When funds are limited so that all anticipated applications cannot be funded, applications on hand August 1 (and if funds remain, applications on hand March 1 and June 1) will be approved according to the following priorities:

1. First priority is for building serving the entire State.

2. Second priority is for buildings serving as regional (multicounty) headquarters.

3. Third priority is for county library headquarters when the county is part of a regional library system.

4. Fourth priority is for county library headquarters when it is not in a regional library system.

5. Fifth priority is for municipal or other branch libraries participating in a county or regional library system. Independent municipal libraries are not eligible.

When funds are insufficient to fund all applications within the same priority, the project which filed a Statement of Intention or a Request for Site Approval on the earliest date will take precedence.

Applicants denied funding will be heard by the Office of State Library Board which will recommend action to the Secretary of Art, Culture and History.

Architectural Responsibility

1. Architectural or engineering supervision and inspection must be provided at the construction site to insure that the completed work conforms to the approved plans and specifications. Representatives of the Office of State Library will have access at all reasonable times, for the purposes of inspection, to all construction work.

2. Progress reports will be furnished monthly in the form specified by the Office of State Library.

Construction Requirements

All construction contracts for projects shall contain Department of Health, Education, and Welfare required statements regarding wage determinations, labor standards, and equal employment opportunity. Specific information on these requirements will be furnished to architect on request.

The contractor must submit weekly a copy of all payrolls to the Office of State Library accompanied by a statement of compliance. Payroll examination will be made to verify labor standards compliance.

An Office of State Library representative will make "on-the-site" labor standards check of employees of the contractor(s) at least twice during the project.

Procedures for bid advertisement and awarding of all contracts must be in conformance with the General Statutes of North Carolina, Section 143, Article 8.

Specifications for all equipment purchased under the project showing cost and date acquired must be submitted to the Office of State Library. Inventory reports will be required from time to time.

Flood Hazard Evaluation

The applying library will obtain an evaluation of flood hazard to the library site in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11296 of August 10, 1966. The Office of State Library has information as to where to obtain such evaluation.

Sign at Site

The site of all projects must display a sign stating that Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act, granted by the Office of State Library of the North Carolina Department of Art, Culture and History are being used for construction. When specifications call for a plaque in the building indicating the date of completion and source of funds, funds

under the Act shall be noted. The "International Symbol of Access for the Handicapped" must be displayed in a prominent place.

Pollution

The plan of the facility must comply with whatever procedures are necessary to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Orders Nos. 11514 and 11288.

Fire and Safety Codes

Local and State codes with regard to fire and safety will be observed; and in situations where local and state codes do not apply, recognized codes shall be observed.

Uniform Relocation Assistance

Requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Policies Act of 1970 apply to this program. If the site involves relocation of a person's residence or business, the costs involved will be included in the project budget. This would probably make the cost of such a site prohibitive.

Historic Sites

Requirements of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 apply to this program. No public library may be constructed on a site which is officially designated as an Historic Site.

Additional Information

Additional information or clarification is available from the North Carolina Department of Art, Culture and History, Office of State Library, Public Library Development Division, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611 (Telephone 919 829-7105).

FEDERAL SHARES FOR NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

County	Per Capita Income	% Federal Available
Alamance	$ 3,865	31%
Alexander	2,878	41%
Alleghany	2,282	47%
Anson	2,491	45%
Ashe	2,456	45%
Avery	2,293	47%
Beaufort	2,861	41%
Bertie	2,264	47%
Bladen	2,186	48%
Brunswick	2,187	48%
Buncombe	3,329	36%
Burke	3,346	36%
Cabarrus	3,636	33%
Caldwell	3,328	36%
Camden	2,027	49%
Carteret	2,684	43%
Caswell	2,132	48%
Catawba	3,848	31%
Chatham	2,815	41%
Cherokee	2,433	45%
Chowan	2,685	43%
Clay	2,224	47%
Cleveland	3,318	36%
Columbus	2,403	45%
Craven	2,988	40%
Cumberland	3,084	39%
Currituck	2,649	43%
Dare	2,368	46%
Davidson	3,434	35%
Davie	3,180	38%
Duplin	2,705	42%
Durham	3,544	34%
Edgecombe	2,741	42%
Forsyth	4,124	28%
Franklin	2,236	47%
Gaston	3,449	35%
Gates	2,096	49%
Graham	2,041	49%
Granville	2,298	47%
Greene	2,426	45%
Guilford	4,123	28%
Halifax	2,511	44%
Harnett	2,373	46%
Haywood	3,145	38%
Henderson	3,207	37%
Hertford	2,259	47%
Hoke	2,097	49%
Hyde	1,668	50%
Iredell	3,478	35%
Jackson	2,001	49%
Johnston	2,699	43%
Jones	2,219	47%
Lee	$ 3,290	37%
Lenoir	2,818	41%
Lincoln	3,222	37%
Macon	2,191	48%
Madison	1,930	50%
Martin	2,387	46%
McDowell	2,690	43%
Mecklenburg	4,144	28%
Mitchell	2,765	42%
Montgomery	2,702	42%
Moore	3,240	37%
Nash	2,880	41%
New Hanover	3,210	37%
Northampton	2,026	49%
Onslow	2,660	43%
Orange	3,076	39%
Pamlico	2,217	47%
Pasquotank	2,930	40%
Pender	2,165	48%
Perquimans	2,243	47%
Person	2,783	42%
Pitt	2,762	42%
Polk	2,969	40%
Randolph	3,275	37%
Richmond	2,630	43%
Robeson	2,398	46%
Rockingham	3,647	33%
Rowan	3,337	36%
Rutherford	2,931	40%
Sampson	2,529	44%
Scotland	2,558	44%
Stanly	3,373	36%
Stokes	2,728	42%
Surry	3,432	35%
Swain	2,468	45%
Transylvania	3,093	39%
Tyrrell	1,922	50%
Union	2,931	40%
Vance	2,956	40%
Wake	3,634	33%
Warren	1,963	50%
Washington	2,578	44%
Watauga	2,157	48%
Wayne	3,066	39%
Wilkes	2,742	42%
Wilson	2,772	42%
Yadkin	2,866	41%
Yancey	2,100	48%

Title III. Interlibrary Cooperation

Criteria for the use of funds available under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act for cooperation between all types of libraries were established at a two-day conference of 28 librarians from academic, school, special and public libraries, and six librarians from the Office of State Library held in Durham, June 6-7, 1967 (see Summary of Meeting in Appendix C).

In brief the group agreed that top priorities were: 1) to establish a communication network beginning with In-WATS service to the Office of State Library and TWX service with three major universities in the Research Triangle area and 2) to update and strengthen the Union Catalog at the University of North Carolina.

Because of fund limitations, the original group in Durham and subsequent Advisory Committees and Councils have recommended that projects to serve the whole State take precedence over any local demonstration projects. This criterion continues to be the governing one with regard to the use of available funds.

With both LSCA Title III funds and State funds, the North Carolina Network has been expanded to include all libraries in institutions above the secondary school level, at least one public library in every county, and fifteen cooperating special libraries. School libraries participate through their public library. As funds are made available, the Network will be expanded to include referrals to services available from both public agencies and private firms needed by North Carolinians.

The Union Catalog is being microfilmed in cartridges and will be placed in strategically located centers around the State as funds allow. Copies will also be available for purchase by other libraries needing them. The Union Catalog will be kept up to date and every effort made to automate it as soon as economically feasible and to make it compatible with other regional, and national catalogs.

VI. EVALUATION

A. Evaluation of the effectiveness of State Library and public library programs will be measured in various ways:

1) Use of resources statistics: attendance, number of reference questions asked and answered, and circulation are indicators of increased use. In special programs to new areas or unserved groups of people, the number of persons reached will be indicative of effectiveness.

2) Increase of resources:

a. Financial: increased State and local funds for library service indicates a measure of success.

b. Number of books and other materials acquired are indicators also.

3) Reports from users will be used in evaluating.

4) Observation of users will be reported as the program develops, evaluation methods will be studied and more definitive evaluation policies and methods will be developed during FY 1973.

The Advisory Council will be involved in evaluation of all programs.

B. The results of the evaluation of all projects and the program in general will be disseminated in various ways:

1) Publications

a. Statistical
b. Description of results

2) News stories in all media possible.

3) Workshops for library and other agency personnel to share successes and failures of programs and methods.

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Appendix A

GENERAL STATUTES OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPTER 125.
LIBRARIES.

ARTICLE 1.
STATE LIBRARY

Sec.
125-1. Name.
125-2. Powers and duties of Library.
125-3. Board of trustees.
125-4. Librarian.
125-5. Public libraries to report to State Library.
125-6. Librarian's seal.
125-7. State policy as to public library service; annual appropriation therefor; administration of funds.
125-8. Library authorized to accept and administer funds from federal government and other agencies.
125-9. Library Certification Board.
125-10. Temporary certificates for public librarians.
125-11. Failure to return books.

ARTICLE 2.
INTERSTATE LIBRARY COMPACT

Sec.
125-12. Compact enacted into law; form.
125-13. Political subdivisions to comply with laws governing capital outlay and pledging of credit.
125-14. "State library agency" defined.
125-15. State and federal aid to interstate library districts.
125-16. Compact administrator and deputies.
125-17. Withdrawal from compact.

ARTICLE 1. STATE LIBRARY.

"Section 125-1. Name. The library agency of the State of North Carolina shall be the North Carolina State Library. (1955, c. 505, s. 3.)

"Section 125-2. Powers and Duties of Library. The North Carolina State Library shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) To adopt a seal for use in official business.

(2) To make to the Governor a biennial report of its activities and needs, including recommendations for improving its services to the State, to be transmitted by the Governor to the General Assembly.

(3) To accept gifts, bequests and endowments for the purposes which fall within the general legal powers and duties of the State Library. Unless otherwise specified by the donor or legator, the Library may either expend both the principal and interest of any gift or bequest or may invest such sums in whole or in part, by and with the consent of the State Treasurer, in securities in which sinking funds may be invested under the provisions of G. S. 142-34.

(4) To purchase and maintain a general collection of books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, films and audio-visual materials, and other materials for the use of the people of the State as a means for the general promotion of knowledge within the State. The scope of the Library's collections shall be determined by the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of the State Librarian, and, in making these decisions, the Board of Trustees and Librarian shall take into account the book collections of public libraries and college and university libraries throughout the State and the availability of such collections to the general public. All materials owned by the State Library shall be available for free circulation to public libraries and to all citizens of the State under rules and regulations fixed by the Librarian and approved by the Board of Trustees, except that the Librarian, with the approval of the board,

may restrict the circulation of books and other materials, which because they are rare or are used intensively in the Library for reference purposes or for other good reasons, should be retained in the Library at all times.

(5) To give assistance, advice and counsel to other State Agencies maintaining special reference collections as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries and collections, and to establish in the State Library a union catalogue of all books, pamphlets, and other materials owned and used for reference purposes by all other State Agencies in Raleigh and of all books, pamphlets and other materials maintained by public libraries in the State which are of interest to the people of the whole State. Where practical, the State Library may maintain a union catalogue of a part or all of the book collections in the Supreme Court Library, the North Carolina State College Library, and other libraries in the State for the use and convenience of patrons of the State Library.

(6) To fix reasonable penalties for damage to or failure to return any book, periodical or other materials owned by the library, or for violation of any rule or regulation concerning the use of books, periodicals, and other materials in the custody of the library.

(7) To maintain at least two sets of the laws and journals of the General Assembly for the use of members of the General Assembly while in session. Before each session of the General Assembly the Librarian shall have these and other requested materials moved into the Senate and House chambers for the use of members of the General Assembly.

(8) To give assistance, advice and counsel to all libraries in the State, to all communities which may propose to establish libraries, and to all persons interested in public libraries, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, as to the selection of books, cataloguing, maintenance and other details of library management.

(9) To enter into contracts with library agencies of other states for providing library service for the blind in this State and other states, provided adequate compensation is paid for such service and such contract is otherwise deemed advantageous to this State. (1955, c. 505, s. 3; 1961, c. 1161.)

"Section 125-3. Board of Trustees. (a) Creation; membership; terms. The North Carolina State Library shall be governed by a Board of Trustees composed of eight persons, six members appointed by the Governor for six-year overlapping terms and the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Librarian of the University of North Carolina, ex-officio. All appointments shall be for six-year terms following the expiration of the terms of the original members of the board appointed effective July 1, 1955, two of whom were appointed for two-year terms, two for four-year terms, and two for six-year terms. All members appointed to the board shall serve for the duration of their respective terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the board because of death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term of the member causing such vacancy.

(b) Powers of ex-officio members. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Librarian of the University of North Carolina shall have all the privileges, rights, powers and duties held by appointive members under the provisions of this Chapter.

(c) Compensation. The members of the board of trustees shall serve without

salary, but they shall be paid the same per diem and allowances authorized for members of State boards, commissions and committees in G. S. 138-5 while attending to their official duties.

(d) Organization: Meetings. The Board of Trustees shall elect from its appointive members a chairman and such other officers as it may choose, for such terms as it may designate in its rules and regulations. The board shall meet regularly, and at least once every quarter, at places and dates to be determined by the board. Special meetings may be called by the chairman on his own initiative and must be called by him at the request of two or more members of the board. All members shall be notified by the chairman in writing of the time and place of regular and special meetings at least seven days in advance of such meeting, except that meetings may be held on shorter notice if all members of the board shall agree. Four members shall constitute a quorum. The chairman may appoint members to such committees as the work of the board may require. The State Librarian shall serve as secretary to the board and shall keep an accurate and complete record of all meetings.

(e) Powers and Duties. The Board of Trustees shall be the governing body for the North Carolina State Library and shall have the power to adopt rules and regulations for its own government and for the conduct of any of the functions assigned to the Library under the provisions of this Chapter. The board shall fix the policies under which the Librarian and other employees of the Library shall carry out the duties imposed upon the Library. (1955, c. 505, s. 3.)

"Section 125-4. Librarian. The Board of Trustees of the State Library shall appoint a State Librarian whose duty it shall be, under the supervision of the board, to direct and administer the work and activities of the library as defined by law. In choosing the State Librarian the board shall take into consideration the functions of the library and the experience required to administer such functions, and shall fix standards of professional library training and library administrative experience which the State Librarian must meet in order to assure competent administration of the library. These standards must be equal to those established for chief county librarians by the North Carolina Library Certification Board. The Librarian shall serve at a salary to be fixed by the Governor and approved by the Advisory Budget Commission. The board, after proper notice and hearing, may remove the Librarian from office for neglect of duty or any failure to perform his duties in accordance with the standards of performance deemed necessary by the board for effective administration of the library. The Librarian may employ such other qualified persons as may be needed to perform the functions of the Library, subject to the provisions of the State Personnel Act. (1955, c. 505, s. 3.)

"Section 125-5. Public Libraries to report to State Library. Every public library in the State shall make an annual report to the State Library in such form as may be prescribed by the Board of Trustees. The term "Public Library" shall, for the purpose of this Section, include subscription libraries, college and university libraries, legal association, medical association, Supreme Court, and other special libraries.

"Section 125-6. Librarian's Seal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish the State Librarian with a seal of office. The State Librarian is authorized to certify to the authenticity and genuineness of any document, paper, or extract from any document, paper, or book or other writing which may be on file in the library. When a certificate is made under his hand and attested by his official seal, it shall be received as prima facie evidence of the correctness of the matter therein contained, and as such shall receive full faith and credit. (1955, c. 505, s. 3.)

"Section 125-7. State Policy as to Public Library Service; Annual Appropriation Therefor; Administration of funds.

(1) It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote the establishment and development of public library service throughout all sections of the State.

(2) For promoting, aiding, and equalizing public library service in North Carolina a sum shall annually be appropriated out of the monies within the State Treasury to be known as the Aid to Public Libraries Fund.

(3) The fund herein provided shall be administered by the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina State Library, which board shall frame bylaws, rules and regulations for the allocation and administration of such funds. The funds shall be used to improve, stimulate, increase and equalize public library service to the people of the whole State, shall be used for no other purpose, except as herein provided, and shall be allocated among the counties in the State taking into consideration local needs, area and population to be served, local interest and such other factors as may affect the State program of public library service.

(4) For the necessary expenses of administration, allocation, and supervision, a sum not to exceed 7 per cent (7%) of the annual appropriation may annually be used by the North Carolina State Library.

(5) The fund appropriated under this Section shall be separate and apart from the appropriations of the North Carolina State Library, which appropriation shall not be affected by this Section or the appropriation hereunder.

(6) The powers herein granted shall be in addition to and not in subrogation of, or repeal of, any power or authority now or heretofore granted to the North Carolina State Library or the North Carolina Library Commission. (1955, c. 505, s. 3.)

"Section 125-8. Library Authorized to Accept and Administer Funds from Federal Government and Other Agencies. The North Carolina State Library is hereby authorized and empowered to receive, accept and administer any money or monies appropriated or granted to it, separate and apart from the appropriation by the State for the North Carolina State Library, for providing and equalizing public library service in North Carolina:

(1) By the Federal Government and,

(2) By any other agencies, private and/or otherwise.

The fund herein provided for shall be administered by the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina State Library, which board shall frame bylaws, rules and regulations for the allocation and administration of this fund. This fund shall be used to increase, improve, stimulate and equalize library service to people of the whole State, and shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever except as hereinafter provided, and shall be allocated among the counties of the State, taking into consideration local needs, area and population to be served, local interests as evidenced by local appropriations, and such other factors as may affect the State program of library service. Any gift or grant from the Federal Government or other sources shall become a part of said funds, to be used as part of the State fund, or may be invested as the Board of Trustees of the State Library may deem advisable, according to provisions of G. S. 125-5 (5), the income to be used for the promotion of libraries as stated in this Section. (1955, c. 505, s. 3.)

"Section 125-9. Library Certification Board. The State Librarian, the Dean of the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina, the President of the North Carolina Library Association, and one librarian appointed by the Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association shall constitute the Library Certification Board. Members of the board shall serve without pay. The board shall issue librarian's certificates to public librarians under such reasonable rules and regulations as it may adopt. A complete record of the transactions of the board shall be kept at all times in the office of the North Carolina State Library. (1955, c. 505, s. 3.)

"Section 125-10. Temporary Certificates for Public Librarians. The provisions of G. S. 125-9 shall not affect any librarian who was acting as such librarian on May 4, 1933, and any person who was serving as a librarian on that date shall be entitled to receive a certificate in accordance with the position then held. Upon the submission of satisfactory evidence that no qualified librarian is available for appointment as chief librarian, and upon written application by the Library Board of Trustees for issuance of a temporary certificate to an unqualified person who is available for the position, a temporary certificate, valid for one year only, may be issued to such persons by the Library Certification Board. (1955, c. 505, s. 3.)

"Section 125-11. Failure to Return Books. Any person who shall fail to return any book, periodical, or other material withdrawn by him from the library shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than fifty dollars ($50.00) or imprisonment for not more than 30 days if he shall fail to return the borrowed material within 30 days after receiving a notice from the State Librarian that the material is overdue. The provisions of this Section shall not be in effect unless a copy of this Section is attached to the overdue notice by the State Librarian." (1955, c. 505, s. 3.)

ARTICLE 2. INTERSTATE LIBRARY COMPACT.

"Section 125-12. Compact enacted into law; form. The Interstate Library Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into by this State with all states legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

INTERSTATE LIBRARY COMPACT.

Article I. Policy and Purpose.

Because the desire for the services provided by libraries transcends governmental boundaries and can most effectively be satisfied by giving such services to communities and people regardless of jurisdictional lines, it is the policy of the states party to this compact to cooperate and share their responsibilities; to authorize cooperation and sharing with respect to those types of library facilities and services which can be more economically or efficiently developed and maintained on a cooperative basis, and to authorize cooperation and sharing among localities, states and others in providing joint or cooperative library services in areas where the distribution of population or of existing and potential library resources make the provision of library service on an interstate basis the most effective way of providing adequate and efficient service.

Article II. Definitions.

As used in this compact: (a) "Public library agency" means any unit

or agency of local or State government operating or having power to operate a library.

(b) "Private library agency" means any nongovernmental entity which operates or assumes a legal obligation to operate a library.

(c) "Library agreement" means a contract establishing an interstate library district pursuant to this compact or providing for the joint or cooperative furnishing of library services.

Article III. Interstate Library Districts.

(a) Any one or more public library agencies in a party state in cooperation with any public library agency or agencies in one or more other party states may establish and maintain an interstate library district. Subject to the provisions of this compact and any other laws of the party states which pursuant hereto remain applicable, such district may establish, maintain and operate some or all of the library facilities and services for the area concerned in accordance with the terms of a library agreement therefor. Any private library agency or agencies within an interstate library district may cooperate therewith, assume duties, responsibilities and obligations thereto, and receive benefits therefrom as provided in any library agreement to which such agency or agencies become party.

(b) Within an interstate library district, and as provided by a library agreement, the performance of library functions may be undertaken on a joint or cooperative basis or may be undertaken by means of one or more arrangements between or among public or private library agencies for the extension of library privileges to the use of facilities or services operated or rendered by one or more of the individual library agencies.

(c) If a library agreement provides for joint establishment, maintenance or operation of library facilities or services by an interstate library district, such district shall have power to do any one or more of the following in accordance with such library agreement:

(1) Undertake, administer and participate in programs or arrangements for securing, lending or servicing of books and other publications, any other materials suitable to be kept or made available by libraries, library equipment or for the dissemination of information about libraries, the value and significance of particular items therein, and the use thereof.

(2) Accept for any of its purposes under this compact any and all donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, (conditional or otherwise), from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, or interstate agency, or from any institution, person, firm or corporation, and receive, utilize and dispose of the same.

(3) Operate mobile library units or equipment for the purpose of rendering bookmobile service within the district.

(4) Employ professional, technical, clerical and other personnel, and fix terms of employment, compensation and other appropriate benefits; and where desirable, provide for the in-service training of such personnel.

(5) Sue and be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) Acquire, hold, and dispose of any real or personal property or any interest or interests therein as may be appropriate to the rendering of library service.

(7) Construct, maintain and operate a library, including any appropriate branches thereof.

(8) Do such other things as may be incidental to or appropriate for the carrying out of any of the foregoing powers.

Article IV. Interstate Library Districts, Governing Board.

(a) An interstate library district which establishes, maintains or operates any facilities or services in its own right shall have a governing board which shall direct the affairs of the district and act for it in all matters relating to its business. Each participating public library agency in the district shall be represented on the governing board which shall be organized and conduct its business in accordance with provision therefor in the library agreement. But in no event shall a governing board meet less often than twice a year.

(b) Any private library agency or agencies party to a library agreement establishing in interstate library district may be represented on or advise with the governing board of the district in such manner as the library agreement may provide.

Article V. State Library Agency Cooperation.

Any two or more state library agencies of two or more of the party states may undertake and conduct joint or cooperative library programs, render joint or cooperative library services, and enter into and perform arrangements for the cooperative or joint acquisition, use, housing and disposition of items or collections of materials which, by reason of expense, rarity, specialized nature, or infrequency of demand therefor would be appropriate for central collection and shared use. Any such programs, services or arrangements may include provision for the exercise on a cooperative or joint basis of any power exercisable by an interstate library district and an agreement embodying any such program, service or arrangement shall contain provisions covering the subjects detailed in Article VI of this compact for interstate library agreements.

Article VI. Library Agreements.

(a) In order to provide for any joint or cooperative undertaking pursuant to this compact, public and private library agencies may enter into library agreements. Any agreement executed pursuant to the provisions of this compact shall, as among the parties to the agreement:

(1) Detail the specific nature of the services, programs, facilities, arrangements or properties to which it is applicable.

(2) Provide for the allocation of costs and other financial responsibilities.

(3) Specify the respective rights, duties, obligations and liabilities of the parties.

(4) Set forth the terms and conditions for duration, renewal, termination, abrogation, disposal of joint or common property, if any, and all other matters which may be appropriate to the proper effectuation and performance of the agreement.

(b) No public or private library agency shall undertake to exercise itself, or jointly with any other library agency, by means of a library agreement any power prohibited to such agency by the constitution or statutes of its state.

(c) No library agreement shall become effective until filed with the compact administrator of each state involved, and approved in accordance with Article VII of this compact.

Article VII. Approval of Library Agreements.

(a) Every library agreement made pursuant to this compact shall, prior to and as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the attorney general of each state in which a public library agency party thereto is situated, who shall determine whether the agreement is in proper form and compatible with the laws of his state. The attorneys general shall approve any agreement submitted to them unless they shall find that it does not meet the conditions set forth herein and shall detail in writing addressed to the governing bodies of the public library agencies concerned the specific respects in which the proposed agreement fails to meet the requirements of law. Failure to disapprove an agreement submitted hereunder within 90 days of its submission shall constitute approval thereof.

(b) In the event that a library agreement made pursuant to this compact shall deal in whole or in part with the provision of services or facilities with regard to which an officer or agency of the state government has constitutional or statutory powers of control, the agreement shall, as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the state officer or agency having such power of control and shall be approved or disapproved by him or it as to all matters within his or its jurisdiction in the same manner and subject to the same requirements governing the action of the attorneys general pursuant to paragraph (a) of this article. This requirement of submission and approval shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirement of submission to and approval by the attorneys general.

Article VIII. Other Laws Applicable.

Nothing in this compact or in any library agreement shall be construed to supersede, alter or otherwise impair any obligation imposed on any library by otherwise applicable law, nor to authorize the transfer or disposition of any property held in trust by a library agency in a manner contrary to the terms of such trust.

Article IX. Appropriations and Aid.

(a) Any public library agency party to a library agreement may appropriate funds to the interstate library district established thereby in the same manner and to the same extent as to a library wholly maintained by it and, subject to the laws of the state in which such public library agency is situated, may pledge its credit in support to an interstate library district established by the agreement.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the library agreement pursuant to which it functions and the laws of the states in which such district is situated, an interstate library district may claim and receive any state and federal aid which may be available to library agencies.

Article X. Compact Administrator.

Each state shall designate a compact administrator with whom copies of all library agreements to which his state or any public library agency

thereof is party shall be filed. The administrator shall have such other powers as may be conferred upon him by the laws of his state and may consult and cooperate with the compact administrators of other party states and take such steps as may effectuate the purposes of this compact. If the laws of a party state so provide, such state may designate one or more deputy compact administrators in addition to its compact administrator.

Article XI. Entry into Force and Withdrawal.

(a) This compact shall enter into force and effect immediately upon its enactment into law by any two states. Thereafter, it shall enter into force and effect as to any other state upon the enactment thereof by such state.

(b) This compact shall continue in force with respect to a party state and remain binding upon such state until six months after such state has given notice to each other party state of the repeal thereof. Such withdrawal shall not be construed to relieve any party to a library agreement entered into pursuant to this compact from any obligation of that agreement prior to the end of its duration as provided therein.

Article XII. Construction and Severability.

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state party thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters. (1967, c. 190, s. 1.)

"Section 125-13. Political subdivisions to comply with laws governing capital outlay and pledging of credit. No county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this State shall be party to a library agreement which provides for the construction or maintenance of a library pursuant to Article III, subdivision (c) (7) of the compact, nor pledge its credit in support of such a library, or contribute to the capital financing thereof, except after compliance with any laws applicable to such counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions relating to or governing capital outlays and the pledging of credit. (1967, c. 190, s. 2.)

"Section 125-14. "State library agency" defined. As used in the compact, "state library agency," with reference to this State, means the North Carolina State Library. (1967, c. 190, s. 3.)

"Section 125-15. State and federal aid to interstate library districts. An interstate library district lying partly within this State may claim and be entitled to receive State aid in support of any of its functions to the same extent and in the same manner as such functions are eligible for support when carried on by entities wholly within this State. For the purposes of computing and apportioning State aid to an interstate library district, this State will consider that portion of the area which lies within this State as an independent entity for the performance of the aided function or functions and compute and apportion the aid accordingly.

Subject to any applicable laws of this State, such a district also may apply for and be entitled to receive any federal aid for which it may be eligible. (1967, c. 190, s. 4.)

"Section 125-16. Compact administrator and deputies. The State Librarian shall be the compact administrator pursuant to Article X of the compact. The State Librarian may appoint one or more deputy compact administrators pursuant to said article. (1967, c. 190, s. 5.)

"Section 125-17. Withdrawal from compact. In the event of withdrawal from the compact the Governor shall send and receive any notices required by Article XI (b) of the compact." (1967, c. 190, s. 6.)

Excerpt from The General Statutes of North Carolina, Volume 3B. 1964 Replacement Volume, 1965 Supplement and the 1967 Advance Legislative Service.

NCSL 8/24/67

Appendix B

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ALLOCATION OF STATE AID TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES 1972-73

I. The Board of Trustees of the North Carolina State Library, in accordance with G.S. 125-7, has adopted the following rules and regulations governing State Aid to Public Libraries for the fiscal year 1972-73.

A. Qualifications for Grants

1. To qualify for funds for the fiscal year, July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973, a county or regional library must:

a. Be legally organized and have trustees duly appointed by governing officials--trustees who will accept the responsibility for providing more adequate library service. (See General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 153-250.3.4, or special acts governing individual libraries.)

b. Employ a properly certified librarian as director of library service. (See General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 153-250.6(4).)

c. Provide library service without discrimination in one or more centrally located places easily accessible to the public and open for the convenience of all citizens. Hours open should approach those in North Carolina public library standards. Service must be provided to all areas through branches and/or bookmobile service.

d. Secure local funds necessary to provide library service as recommended in North Carolina public library standards. The total amount of the appropriation, from both tax and nontax revenues, from local government must equal at least the amount appropriated for 1971-72. State Aid to Public Libraries is designed to supplement local funds appropriated for public library service. The use of State funds to reduce the amount available from local funds is a violation of these regulations.

e. Use funds available for library operations. County and regional libraries with an unexpended balance of more than 17% (1/6) of the annual budget will have the difference deducted from their allocation for the following year.

B. State Aid Grants Available

1. From State Aid appropriated for "Grants to Counties and Regions" grants will be made to qualifying county and regional libraries as follows:

   a. A basic grant of $4,000 per county.

   b. A per capita grant based on "Effort Index Score" determined by dividing the total personal income of a county into its county library operational expenditures from local funds for the year ending June 30, 1972.

   c. (1) A personnel grant of $7,200 per county for county and regional libraries serving a population of 50,000 or more. Grants will be awarded to libraries for employed certified full-time directors when salaries paid these persons are in or above the "Professional Librarian's Salary Scale" adopted from those set up by the State Personnel Department.

   (2) A personnel grant of one-half the amount of the salary for each county or regional library which has an employed full-time certified librarian and whose library is serving a population less than 50,000.

   (3) A personnel grant for employed certified full-time professionals serving the whole region (not to exceed one per county), made on the basis of the population served, as listed above in (1) and (2).

   (4) A personnel grant for employed certified librarian of a county within a region made on the basis of population in (1) and (2). All salaries must be in conformity with the "Professional Librarian's Salary Scale" cited in (1). Grants will not be made for vacant positions.

   (5) An employee study grant to enable libraries to allow qualified employees to earn academic credit towards professional certification. (See separate regulation.)

   d. A regional grant will be made to regional libraries composed of three or more counties (or two counties totaling over 100,000 population) and operating under the General Statutes of North Carolina, Section 153-250.4 under the following conditions:

C. Limitations of the Use of State Aid Grants

1. Special grants may be used only for the purpose for which granted (i.e., personnel grant, employee study grant).

2. The basic, effort and regional grants may be used for the following purposes:

   a. Materials:

      The purchase and binding of books and periodicals and for the purchase of other printed and audio-visual materials for the library collection.

   b. Salaries:

      The salary and employer's share of employee benefits such as social security, retirement and hospitalization for a professionally trained library director and/or professionally trained assistant who are properly certified by the North Carolina Library Certification Board. (An employee study grant may be used either to supplement or to replace salary of employee during academic leave.)

   c. Equipment:

      The purchase, insurance and/or maintenance of a bookmobile and other motor vehicles needed for library service. The purchase of audio-visual equipment necessary for use of materials.

   d. Other:

      (1) Bonding the library treasurer.
      (2) Library audit.
      (3) Travel on library business.
      (4) Telephone costs.
      (5) Cost of memberships in the North Carolina, Southeastern, and American Library Associations for county or regional board members.
      (6) Processing costs, by contract.

3. In addition to the purposes listed in 2. above, grants to regional libraries may be used for the following regional expenses:

   a. Salaries and employee benefits of all personnel serving the whole region.

(1) Regions serving less than 50,000 people may qualify for an allotment of $3,000 per county when the regional income from local government averages at least 50¢ per capita. As the per capita receipts from local government are increased, the regional grant will be increased at the following rate:

75¢ per capita earns $4,000 per county
$1.00 per capita earns 5,000 per county
$1.25 per capita earns 6,000 per county

(2) Regions serving between 50,000 and 74,999 people will qualify for an allotment of $4,500 per county when the regional income from local government averages at least 50¢ per capita. As the per capita receipts from local government are increased, the regional grant will be increased at the following rate:

75¢ per capita earns $6,000 per county
$1.00 per capita earns 7,500 per county
$1.25 per capita earns 9,000 per county

(3) Regions serving between 75,000 and 99,999 people will qualify for an allotment of $6,000 per county when the regional income from local government averages at least 50¢ per capita. As the per capita receipts from local government are increased, the regional grant will be increased at the following rate:

75¢ per capita earns $ 8,000 per county
$1.00 per county earns 10,000 per county
$1.25 per county earns 12,000 per county

(4) Regions serving over 100,000 people will qualify for an allotment of $7,500 per county when the regional income from local government averages at least 50¢ per capita. As the per capita receipts from local government are increased, the regional grant will be increased at the following rate:

75¢ per capita earns $11,000 per county
$1.00 per capita earns 13,500 per county
$1.25 per capita earns 16,000 per county

b. Supplies and stationery.

c. Postage, freight and express.

d. Printing and advertising.

e. Insurance on materials.

f. Photocopying costs.

g. Regional office equipment.

D. Application for State Aid

1. County and regional libraries qualifying for State Aid (See A) should submit the following as soon as possible and not later than September 30, 1972:

a. The application for State Aid to Public Libraries properly filled out and signed by the chairman of the library board and county accountant or county treasurer. This includes report of expenditures from both State and Federal Aid for previous year.

b. The Library Budget as approved by the board of trustees and signed by the chairman.

c. A statement that Assurance of Compliance (of specified date) is still in effect.

d. A statement of specific plans for improving service within the next year with general goals for the future.

e. A copy of Bylaws if revised.

f. Annual Audit made by a Certified Public Accountant including all funds expended by the library. (Capital outlay income and expenditures for construction, etc., should be audited separately from those for operation.)

g. Contract with Processing Center with estimate of number of volumes to be ordered.

h. Applications for any special grants applied for:

1. Regional grant

2. Personnel grant

3. Employee study grant

II. No applications for State Aid will be accepted after September 30 except for personnel grants.

Mrs. Gordon Tomlinson

Chairman
North Carolina State Library Board

February 10, 1972

Appendix C

North Carolina State Library
CONFERENCE ON INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION
Jack Tar Durham Hotel and Motor Lodge
Durham, North Carolina
June 6 - 7, 1967

SUMMARY OF MEETING

The objectives of the meeting were:

1. To identify and discuss service needs, resources, and communication in North Carolina libraries.

2. To identify long-range goals and interim steps toward interlibrary cooperation which might be undertaken under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act.

3. To consider changes in interlibrary loan policies and procedures within the State.

Twenty-eight librarians from North Carolina college, university, special, school and public libraries, and six librarians from the State Library gathered around a large table to discuss matters outlined in the above stated objectives.

Not only will the ideas discussed by the group be helpful in planning for Title III activities, but the process of producing them was exciting and encouraging to the participants.

At the end of the conference, each participant was asked to express his opinion as to the first three priorities for action that should be given to ideas expressed. Those priorities were tabulated and used to arrange the order of the following project ideas discussed at the meeting. Actually the first two are almost interchangeable: of the 19 sheets tabulated, "communications" received 11 first priority votes and 6 second priority; "improvement of union catalog" received 8 first priority votes and 11 second priority. No State Library personnel sheets were counted. Actually, as several respondents pointed out, a bibliographical center with a good union catalog and easy communication access by all types of libraries are parts of the same idea.

I. Communication network

A. Proposed In-WATS service from public library system headquarters to State Library excellent first step for rapid communication of user's need.

B. Communications system should be flexible to adjust to changing needs and new inventions. It should be compatible so far as can be predicted with regional and national systems.

C. TWX connection of major resource libraries (universities and State Library).

D. Consideration of facsimile transmission after results of New York experiment known.

E. Keep informed on library implications of computers for bibliographic and information retrieval as part of long-range planning.

II. Update and strengthen Union Catalog and Bibliographic Center.

A. Review by a representative committee of North Carolina librarians the bibliographic needs of the whole State and provide guidelines to revising content of union catalog to meet identified needs.

B. Identify and secure entries for additional resources not now in catalog.

C. Expand bibliographic services at UNC and State Library cooperatively adding necessary personnel to give required services. Services should include full reference and referral services and identification of resource books in State (see also III).

D. Add resources of new Technical Institutes which have many materials not in other libraries.

E. Review and liberalization of interlibrary loan policies and procedures within the State.

F. Regular meetings of librarians concerned with interlibrary transactions to discuss and change policies and procedures to increase accessibility of resources.

III. Strengthening State Library to serve as reference center for State.

A. Must have resources not in average public library.

B. Provide identification and bibliographical verification services for libraries not having tools to do so; or, providing such bibliographic tools to be placed in the public library.

C. Work closely with university libraries to provide reference and research services in most efficient manner.

D. To be center of a network of resource centers to serve directly users in various geographic areas of State.

IV. Experimental projects at local level to cut across type of library to serve all users - urban and rural.

V. Study of library users to discover:

A. His needs and how they are (or are not) being met.

B. Why he uses which library.

C. How he can be better served.

D. What groups are nonusers?

VI. Use of Institute of Government and Institute for Research in social sciences for studies needing their special competencies.

A. Applications under Title II-B of Higher Education Act for studies needed.

VII. Recommendation to North Carolina Library Association:

A. Appointment of a Development Committee cutting across type-of-library lines to recommend statewide development of library resources and services.

B. Appointment of an Automation Committee to consider or study uses of automation in libraries and make recommendations.

Blaine von Oesen